



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

families have a comparatively uniform environment, but different races necessarily carry with them each to some extent its own peculiar *milieu*. We can not in our present knowledge assert how far this goes. Certainly races and indeed nations can be at least temporarily modified by an education and training imposed in the interests of, and by the will of, a very few persons, as for instance, Germany during the last half century.

This factor of leadership in the rise and decline of races is generally overlooked by Mr. Grant, as is the problem of the formation of upper classes. Mr. Grant fears that the Nordic race is passing away. There is much to be said in substantiation for this unpleasing prospect, and if there is much to be said, certainly Mr. Grant has said it. The present reviewer does not take such a gloomy view. There are internal forces silently and continuously working towards the improvement, not of the whole race, but of a part of it, and this part tends further to improve with its own improvement. Some of the tendencies or correlations working towards melioration are assortative mating (*i. e.*, tendency of like to mate with like), general truth as far as results at present indicate of desirable traits within an individual to be correlated with other desirable traits, general tendency of long-lived people with a tough resistance to leave more offspring than the average, besides other recently discovered correlations bringing an encouraging outlook.

There are some of the phases of human evolution that ought to be more generally recognized and incorporated into all discussions on the rise and decline of races and of nations.

In spite of such criticism, "The Passing of the Great Race" is an interesting and valuable pioneer attempt at an interpretation of history in terms of race. The origins and migrations of the three primary European races, Nordic, Alpine and Mediterranean, are here instructively and graphically portrayed. The colored charts make it easy to grasp the outlines of the author's theory. This is a book that will do much to widen the rapidly expanding interest in eugenics and help to dis-

seminate the ever-growing conviction among scientific men of the supreme importance of heredity.

FREDERICK ADAMS WOODS

*War Bread.* By ALONZO E. TAYLOR. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1918.

Almost since the outbreak of the war Dr. Taylor has been engaged in the study of the food problem, at first in Germany in the interest of British prisoners in German camps, then in Holland, making a survey of Dutch food resources, and he has later served as chief scientific adviser of the Food Administration of Washington and has made frequent trips to Europe. This little book, presenting as it does the cereal situation of the Allied countries in the spring of 1918, bids fair to become a classic. Reading it, one can realize how a fortunate wheat crop this year will allow us to send wheat to Europe directly without involving the increased number of ships necessary to transport it from far-away Australia or the Argentine. The book clearly shows how failure to conserve wheat plays into the hands of the enemy and tells of the methods employed for its conservation.

GRAHAM LUSK

#### A STUDY OF ENGINEERING EDUCATION

THE Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has just issued its Eleventh Bulletin, A study of Engineering Education, which has been in process of development during the past four years in cooperation with the joint committee on engineering education of the national engineering societies.

Engineering education was established on a large scale only fifty years ago on the basis of the experience of foreign countries, particularly France. Since then, applied science has made marvelous progress, and in order to meet that progress, the original curricula of the schools have been modified here and there and from time to time in a haphazard way. The result is that modern engineering curricula lack coherence and unity and have for a number of years been the object of criticism by the engineering profession.